

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17TH, 1889

NUMBER 24

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua das Onzeiras.
H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
RAUL GERALD RANKIN,
Consul General.

Church Directory

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H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.
N.R.—All notices should be sent to
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Large hall at Catecheira English speaking; Sunday School at 10 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7 p.m. on Fridays.
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 7.30 p.m.; Sundays Hayes meeting, 7.30 p.m.; Wednesdays J. W. TAKROUX, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESCYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Boa Vista. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, 5 p.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock, p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.
W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.
Residence: Rua da Petrópolis, N. 2.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 125, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.
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BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 73.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:22, Entre Rios 9:32 and Ibirá (terminus) at 9:32 p.m.; São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. and arrives Barra 8:15 a.m.; from Barra 9:15 a.m. to Rio 10:30 a.m., arriving at Porto Alegre 11:45 a.m.; from Porto Alegre 12:30 p.m., arriving at Rio 1:30 p.m.; from Rio 2:30 p.m., arriving at Porto Alegre 3:45 p.m.; from Porto Alegre 4:30 p.m., arriving at Rio 5:15 p.m.; from Rio 6:30 p.m., arriving at Porto Alegre 7:45 p.m.; from Porto Alegre 8:30 p.m., arriving at Rio 9:30 p.m.; from Rio 10:30 p.m., arriving at Porto Alegre 11:45 p.m.

Mixed Express.—Leaves Rio at 8 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Barra 11:25 and Mariana Pescóp (terminus) at 12:30 p.m.; from Barra leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m.; from Entre Rios 10:30 a.m. to Barra 11:30 a.m., arriving at Rio at 1:30 p.m.; from Rio 2:30 p.m., arriving at Barra 3:30 p.m., and arrives at Porto Alegre 4:30 p.m.; from Porto Alegre 6:05 p.m.; from Barra 7:30 p.m., arriving at Rio at 9:30 p.m.; from Rio 10:30 p.m., arriving at Porto Alegre 11:45 p.m.; from Porto Alegre 12:30 p.m., arriving at Rio at 2:30 a.m.

S. PAULO A ND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m., arriving at São Paulo at 6:40 p.m.; **Downward** train leaves São Paulo at 6:30 a.m. and arrives at Barra at 10:30 a.m.; from Barra 11:30 a.m. and arrives at Rio at 1:30 p.m.; from Rio 2:30 p.m., arriving at Barra 3:30 p.m., and arrives at São Paulo at 6:05 p.m.; from São Paulo 7:30 p.m., arriving at Barra at 9:30 p.m.; from Barra 10:30 p.m., arriving at Rio at 11:30 p.m.; from Rio 12:30 p.m., arriving at São Paulo at 1:30 a.m.

LROPOLINA R. R.—Train leaves Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.; arrives at Barra at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.; from Barra arrives at Niterói at 9:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.; from Niterói arrives at Rio at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; from Rio arrives at Niterói at 11:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. For Macaé: trains leave at 7:30 a.m.; passengers changing at Praia das Caldas, and at 11:30 a.m. arriving at 12:25 and 7:30 p.m. From Macaé trains leave at 5 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.; from Praia das Caldas at 7:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m.; from Rio at 10:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; from Praia das Caldas at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praia da D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Ipanema, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m. on week-days.

RIOS DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II at 6 a.m. and 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m.; and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on week-days; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 2 and 4 p.m. on week-ends.

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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUZ DE LITERATURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Carvalho.

Medical Directory

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charges, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17th, 1889.

The political situation is at last assuming a definite and definable state, and the crisis is for the present at an end. The immediate effect has been a serious loss to the Crown and the ultimate result will unquestionably be a radical change in the form of government, but how soon this will occur can not easily be foreseen. Were the Brazilian republicans as resolute and courageous as they are declamatory, the republic would be declared before the year closes; but as they are not, the course of events depends largely upon accident. It is entirely within the bounds of possibility that the apathy and temporizing policy thus far dominant in imperial circles will lose the empire almost without a struggle and at a moment when least expected, while on the contrary a prompt change from this negative policy to one of vigorous repression, attended by a generous grant of political privileges and reforms, would postpone the inevitable change for many years to come. If the Crown and the dominant political class would recognize this fact and the wisdom of this policy of repression and reform, and then seek to prepare the way for the future republic by educating the people for self-government, the future of Brazil would be assured; but instead of this the current of national life will be diverted by temporizing obstructions and makeshifts until the revolutionary force breaks through every barrier and overwhelsms all. The future Brazilian republic will be an anarchy, a despotism of ignorant mobs and unscrupulous chiefs.

The new liberal cabinet announced in our last issue was formally presented to the Emperor on the 8th instant and the ministers at once took charge of their portfolios. The death of a senator prevented their meeting the chambers on the following Monday, but on Tuesday the 11th an expectant, hostile parliament was ready for the formal announcement of the political changes wrought during the preceding week. A perusal of the proceedings in either house will show how ineffectual these explanations were. The conservatives led by the late premier were irritated by the overthrow of their ministry and the transfer of power to the liberal minority, while the dissident conservatives were furious over the miscarriage of their scheme to defeat João Alfredo without disturbing the supremacy of the party. The liberals were of course in too small a minority to control events, and even in their own ranks there were antagonisms

which the new premier could not avoid stirring up. The result of all this was a motion of want of confidence from one of the dissident conservative leaders—a man who has contributed largely to create the situation—and this was carried by a vote of 79 to 20, notwithstanding the statement of the government that nothing beyond the budgets was desired this session. What the majority expected to accomplish by this vote no one can imagine, for the conservatives had signally failed to organize a ministry after three distinct attempts. Their action on the 11th was clearly that of the "dog in the manger,"—for they could not carry on the government, and were unwilling that any one else should try. Of course only one measure was possible after this vote—dissolution. The Emperor could not be expected to recall the conservatives, nor to call in another liberal who would have received similar treatment. A visit to Petropolis on the following day resulted in another convocation of the full council of state for Saturday, and the result of that meeting was a resolution to dissolve the chambers, leaving the government in the hands of the present ministry. The announcement of dissolution will probably occur to-day. It is decided that the elections shall be held at an early date so that the new Chamber may be convened before the present appropriations expire.

The cause of republicanism in Brazil is likely to derive very little credit from the campaign in which its apostle, Silva Jardim, is now engaged. If the republic is to be established in a sound and enduring basis, it must rest on a popular respect for law and public order, and also on a decent observance of the common proprieties of life. And still further, it must be built upon a solid foundation of popular intelligence and self-control, or the superstructure will never stand. So far as we can see, none of these conditions have as yet been created in Brazil. From eighty to ninety per cent. of the population can not read and write, the laws are neither understood nor respected, public order is being constantly disturbed, and the agitation for a change in the form of government is being carried on by exciting the lowest and least intelligent elements of society into acts of disturbance. It is possible to overthrow the existing government by such means, but at the same time it will be impossible to create a stable republic to take its place. If these so-called republicans prefer anarchy to monarchy, then they may continue the agitation begun, but it is important that they undeceive themselves in the matter of creating a great republic from the elements now at their disposal. As to the means employed for carrying on the propaganda, there is certainly much to be desired. One of the agitators, Silva Jardim, has undertaken to accompany the Conde d'Eu on his trip to the northern provinces, notwithstanding the certainty that such a course can not fail to occasion conflicts at every city visited. If he proposes to head a revolution, then let him go on and take the consequences; but if his object is merely to counteract the influence of the Conde d'Eu's visit and to organize his party in the north, then it would have been not only in better taste but more orderly and politic for him to wait for a succeeding steamer. It must have been apparent to him that the friends of the crown and those of the republic could not come down to meet the steamer without having a fight. The conflict in Bahia proves this, and if he is permitted to continue his trip as begun more serious trouble may be expected from Pernambuco and Para. In the interests of good order, the government should quietly and effectively invite the agitator to postpone his trip until some future time.

It further proof of our assertion that Rio de Janeiro has too many banks, we may reproduce figures extracted from the New York *Journal of Commerce* showing the position of the banks in that city. If it be considered that the city of New York annually does more business than the whole empire of Brazil, it is clear that the commerce of the American metropolis would immediately secure additional credit facilities were these proved to be a necessity. The *Journal of Commerce* on April 27th last reports the paid-up capital of 62 banks in the city of New York as amounting to \$60,762,700; including the S. Paulo banks and the Jniz de Féra bank, we publish the balance sheets of 22 banks, of which the paid-up capital is \$14,905,000\$, or as nearly as possible that of the New York institutions. The American banks showed loans and discounts of \$415,914,200; the Brazilian banks show about \$150,000,000\$, or about a fifth of the first named. The deposits in the New York banks reached \$440,681,800; those in the Brazilian banks were about \$121,000,000\$, or nearly a seventh. The New York banks held \$86,922,000 in specie and \$36,675,400 in legal tenders, which are equivalent to specie; the Rio banks showed cash on hand of about \$27,000,000\$. Can it be denied from such a contrast that the city of Rio has too many banks? Every observer in Rio must have become convinced that envy of neighbors is a prominent characteristic of the Brazilian. If it be seen that a party is making even a modest living in any branch of business, competing enterprises are at once organized to reduce his profits; and it frequently results that loss is incurred by the originator of the idea, and also by the competitors who have made war upon him. Profits were large upon the manufacture of domestic cotton goods; at once a multitude of mills were started. The Brazilian insurance companies were earning good dividends; dozens of companies were at once organized to compete. And now it appears that every class of business, as well as the general capitalist, proposes to organize banks, when a moment of reflection would suffice to show that Rio already is amply supplied with banks of discount and deposit. Under such a condition of affairs the establishment of banks of issue would be an extremely dangerous experiment, for we have doubts of the capabilities of the local bank managers to properly direct financial affairs.

Two complaints of delays in the landing of merchandise at the custom-house still continue, notwithstanding the fact that these delays have now been going on for fully six months. It may be that improving and extending the facilities for handling merchandise in the custom-house is not so important a matter as the organization of a new cabinet, still it is important enough to deserve the prompt attention of the minister of finance. The same complaint comes from Santos, but there the officials take special pains to shift all responsibility to the minister. If it be strictly true that these two important offices are using all the means and facilities allowed them by the government, then the minister ought at once to authorize every needed increase of staff and improvement in facilities for handling and storing merchandise. We are inclined to believe, however, that this is not the case. The large staff of officials and employés now on the pay roll is not worked up to its full capacity; in fact there are few men who do more than an honest half day's work. The amount of sheer loafing done in these public departments is something incredible, while the time consumed over the pettiest detail has already given the Brazilian official an unsavory reputation

throughout the whole world. It may, perhaps, be a matter of supreme indifference to the custom-house official whether the foreigner thinks well of him, or not, as long as his salary is paid, but it is possible that the Brazilian merchant and tax-payer will some day wake up to the injury which the country is suffering, and then there will be trouble. The recent delays and annoyances in the discharge of cargoes in this port has already resulted in an increase of freights, which will of course be charged to the consumer. It may be an annoyance to the foreigner and to the importer, but in the end the Brazilian consumer pays the cost, at the same time that he pays salaries to these negligent officials for protecting his interests. The inspector of the custom-house will of course consult his own pleasure in the matter of these complaints, but he will never be able to avoid the responsibility of making his official position an obstruction to commerce and a check upon the progress of the country he has sworn to serve.

Buenos Aires *Herald*, June 1.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION.

The proposal to tax the deposits of certain banks and exempt others from taxation is grossly unconstitutional. The organic law empowers Congress to levy taxes, which shall be uniform and equal. The proposed tax is neither, but applies to certain banks and not to all.

Still further, the constitution declares in Art. 14, that all the inhabitants of the nation have the right "to work and exercise all legitimate business." The project seeks in an indirect manner to drive certain banks of the field for the greater advantage of others.

The constitution also declares in Art. 67 that Congress shall not destroy or annul the intent of the bill of rights by laws ostensibly for their regulation. The project does this in that while not daring to shut up private banks it is proposed to effect the same end by special legislation and discriminating taxation. This project in its application to the private banks, then stands accused of a deliberate intent to circumvent the intent and meaning of the constitutional guarantees and should therefore be opposed and resisted at every turn, by every lawful means while before Congress and, if it passes, the banks concerned should still resist and carry the case to the Supreme Court.

THE MARITIME CONGRESS.

The programme adopted for the approaching international maritime congress, which is to assemble in Washington in October next, will comprise the following general subjects:

I. Marine signals and other means of plainly indicating the direction in which vessels are moving in fog, mist, thick weather, at night, etc., and rules for the prevention of collisions. The topics under this division are arranged as follows: 1. Visibility, number and position of lights to be carried by vessels. 2. Sound signals, their character, number, range and position of instruments. 3. Steering and sailing rules.

II. Regulations for determining the seaworthiness of vessels; construction of vessels, equipment of vessels, discipline of crew, sufficiency of crew, inspection of vessels, and uniform system of draft marks.

III. The uniform maximum loadmark to which the vessel should be restricted.

IV. Uniform regulations respecting the designation and marking of vessels, including the position of the name on vessels, name of the port of entry, size of the lettering, and a uniform system of draft marks.

V. The saving of life and property: from shipwreck at sea, from shipwreck by operations from shore, and official inquiries into causes and circumstances of shipwrecks and other casualties.

VI. Qualifications for officers and seamen, including tests for sight and color blindness.

VII. Lanes for steamships on frequented routes, with regard both to the avoidance of steamer collisions and the safety of fishermen.

VIII. Night signals for communication at sea; a code to be used in connection with the International code signal book, or a supplementary code of limited scope to convey information of special importance to passing vessels and distress signals.

IX. Transmission of warnings and uniformity of signals.

X. Reporting, marking and removing dangerous wrecks or obstructions to navigation.

XI. Notice of dangers to navigation and of changes in lights, buoys and other day and night marks.

XII. A uniform system of buoys and beacons.

XIII. The establishment of a permanent International Maritime Commission, its composition, power and authority.

Buenos Aires Herald, June 1.

IMMIGRATION.

The unwise action of the government in sending abroad emigration agents is bearing its legitimate fruit in the slanders, falsehoods, loud cursings and universal complaints which immigrants pour forth which have come here on the representation of these imaginative agents, who, in order to magnify their office, paint this republic in colours so bright that El Dorado is nowhere and Paradise is a slow place. We have seen this, perhaps, most clearly in the case of the steamship *Dresden's* load of British immigrants, who were received, looked after, helped and sympathized with by their countrymen as no equal number of immigrants have been, but, despite all this, their complaints have risen heavenward or have gone in the other direction, "like the sound of many waters," so long and loud and incessant have they been. We ourselves met some of them who expected that on arrival they would be "welcomed" and sent immediately to a first rate hotel and there treated as honored guests until some situation should suit tastes and traits and ideas of pay, and they were immeasurably severe on the country which failed to do all this. We have seen those who declare they were assured that tradesmen or mechanics had a swift and sure fortune within reach if they would only do this republic the favor of coming to it, and they seem not to have had common sense enough to know that they were being beguiled with transparent lies and flagrant cheating. There were some exceptions to the rule, and some of them were reasonable intelligent patient people who will get on despite disappointments and hard beginnings, but a good part of the company procured by falsehood and cheating are rubbish, people who are of no good to their own or any other country, people who can not be satisfied or assisted, because they will not work and want none offered to them. We repeat that the agent policy of the government is working out in such instances to a logical and inevitable result. The class of immigration which can be reached only by such representations as we have named is one that we do not want, one that we can not satisfy, one that is useless to any community. The government should not hesitate in delay a day in calling home every agent and stop what has become nothing less than a scandal. Immigration will take care of itself without interference of the authorities, the latter providing simple land laws which shall put a fawn within the reach of every bona-fide settler who wants to build himself a home. No other aid is necessary, advisable or even useful.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

June 20.—At the session in the Senate the death of Admiral Delamare, senator from Minas Gerais, was announced and the house adjourned. In the Chamber the session was also adjourned out of respect for the deaths of Senators Octaviano and Delamare, after votes of condolence had been passed relative to the deaths of Srs. Prado and Moscoso, late presidents of Ceará and Espírito Santo.

June 21.—In the Senate Sr. João Alfredo, late premier, said that before the assembling of the legislature he had foreseen that the position of his cabinet was one of difficulty, and that he had suggested to the Emperor the necessity of resignation. On May 2nd the suggestion was made a tender of resignation, but His Majesty advised him to await positive facts. On the 5th, after the election of the officers and principal committees of the Senate and in view of the scanty majority at the government in the Chamber, a second tender of resignation was made, but not decided. Consultations ensued with other conservative chiefs, but neither Visconde de Craciero, nor Senator Correia, were decided upon accepting the task of forming a cabinet. On the 9th the tender of resignation was repeated, for, as the speaker said, "I at once declared that even if the situation of 1872 should be reproduced, it seemed to me that circumstances did not counsel the extraordinary measure of dissolution." The Emperor declared that time and positive manifestations from the Chamber of Deputies were requisite, and in no case would the resignation be accepted prior to May 13th. Authorized to reorganize the cabinet, consultations were again held with political friends, but on the 18th, for the fourth time, the resignation of the ministry was tendered, as the responsibility of a sterile session was not to be assumed by it. In view of the persistency of the Emperor, the meeting of the government supporters was held on the 23rd and it was explained that if an absolute, working majority could be counted upon in the Chamber the cabinet would continue at the head of the government. The necessary majority was not secured. Thereupon the fifth tender of resignation was made. To the Emperor's refusal, it was respectfully pointed out that the government could not remain in an unsustainable parliamentary position. Resignation

once refused, only dissolution remained, a matter that had not been proposed to the Crown, nor even discussed at cabinet meetings. On the 26th and 27th a peaceful solution was sought without success, and on the 28th it was declared to the Emperor that the cabinet preferred to resign, but would not, as a last resource, refuse its services under difficulties that were fully explained. His Majesty despatched further enlightenment ordered the convocation of the Council of State for the 31st. On the 29th, in a consultation with Senator Correia the speaker declared that, if he could obtain any solution of a peaceful character, the order to convive the Council would not be given, without a further reference to the Emperor. But, this hope being frustrated, it was urgent that the ministry should emerge from the situation described, by preparing, in the manner deemed best by His Majesty, the final solution of the crisis. It was therefore ordered that notices for the convocation of the Council of State should be issued for the 31st, when the Emperor heard its report. After this consultation His Majesty declared he would not dissolve the Chamber, and in this manner it was learned that the tender of resignation, so frequently made, would at last be accepted. Then the ex-premier only awaited the appointment of his successor; but he had offered for himself and his friends all support to the two conservative leaders who had consulted him as to the formation of a new cabinet.

Senators Correia, Visconde do Craciero, Visconde de Vieira da Silva and Saraiva explained why they had declined, or had been unable to form cabinets. The first was not explicit; the second declined on the plea of ill-health; the third from the impossibility of organizing a reconciliation in the conservative party; and the last because he thought he was rather too old. Sr. Saraiva, however, said he had been outspoken with the Emperor and had declared that his ideas were advanced on the subjects of federation, etc., although he had not directly referred to federation, for this was included in the liberal programme. His views were that the presidents of provinces and the senators should be elected without interference of the general government. The Emperor declared that he had never opposed the will of the nation expressly manifested. Sr. Saraiva therefore concluded that the Emperor would offer no obstacles to his ideas, but he felt unable to undertake the organization of a ministry and suggested the name of Visconde de Ouro Preto. Visconde de Ouro Preto, the premier, said that on the 6th inst. he had received a telegram from Sr. Saraiva informing him that the Emperor had ordered his attendance at the Petrópolis palace. At his reception the Emperor informed him that Sr. Saraiva, having declined to form a ministry, it had been decided to call him in in anticipation His Majesty desired to hear his opinion as to the situation of the country. In thanking the Emperor for this high proof of confidence, he had replied: "Your Majesty has certainly noticed that there is in some provinces an active propaganda agitated, having in view a change in the form of government. This propaganda is the precursor of great evils, for it aims at exposing the country to the serious difficulties of institutions for which it is not prepared, which do not agree with its conditions and cannot produce its happiness (general cheers)." In my humble opinion it is necessary not to displease this current of false and imprudent ideas, but to weaken, to inactivate them, in preventing their expansion. The means for securing this are not those of violence, or repression; they simply consist of the practical demonstration that the present government possesses the necessary elasticity to permit a dedication to the most advanced principles, to satisfy every demand of enlightened public opinion, to consolidate freedom and to realize the prosperity and greatness of the country, without disturbance of that peace which we have lived for so many years (general cheers). We shall arrive at this result, Senhor, not through means of violence, or of restraint, but through the employment of audacity and firmness in a wide reformation of political, social and economical order as inspired by the democratic school; reforms that should not be adjourned, unless to render them unprofitable. What will suffice for to-day, to-morrow may become too little. Therefore, I concluded, the situation of the country to my mind may be defined in a phrase—an urgent and unavoidable necessity for liberal reforms. His Majesty ordered me to positively outline what measures I would propose to realize, to meet this situation. I replied that they were included in the programme approved by the congress of the liberal party, recently held in this capital, and of which I was one of the promoters; a programme having as its chief ideas those I had just enumerated, viz.:

An extension of the ballot; the present registry remaining, and the proof of legal income to be considered the fact that the voter can read and write; with the restrictions only that he must prove his employment in some legitimate trade and his enjoyment of civil and political rights;

An increased number of electoral districts;

Full autonomy for municipalities and provinces; the essential basis of which reform is the election of municipal administrators and the nomination of presidents and vice-presidents of provinces from lists organized by the ballot of registered citizens, a law to prescribe the period of office for these functionaries, the reasons for suspension or dismissal, the interference of the central government where national interests may be imperilled;

The guarantee of the right of meetings to be rendered effective;

Freedom of religious worship and its accompaniments; measures that are inspired by the necessity of assimilating in the Brazilian family those foreign elements introduced by foreign immigration which should be stimulated in the greatest extent;

Temporality of the Senate;

Reform of the Council of State, through which it may become merely administrative, by removing all political character;

Reform of education and its improvements;

The greatest possible reduction in export duties; A law to facilitate its acquisition, the right of property once respected;

Reduced tariffs and the development of rapid communication, in accordance with a previously organized plan;

Finally, to animate and promote the formation of credit establishments which can afford to enumerate, industry, and especially to agriculture the neutral pecuniary resources.

Very respectfully, and with all frankness, I declared to the Emperor, that, a partisan, I was a prisoner to party commitments and would be unable to well serve him without the support of the majority of my fellow-partisans, unless I were permitted to execute this programme, and failing this permission, I could not accept office. I added that as it was impossible to initiate so many measures simultaneously, and as it had been reserved, by decision of the congress, that full liberty of action was granted that member of the party called upon to carry the programme into effect, as to the preference and opportunity of the ideas to be adopted, upon my part. I considered inadmissible and most urgent an extension of the ballot and the autonomy of the provinces, with a concession to the neutral municipality of a special government and representation, demanded by its population and wealth. To secure these measures I would employ all my powers, while directing also, in another order of interests, the following propositions:

The elaboration of a civil code; The conversion of the foreign debt; The withdrawal of paper currency; The equilibrium of the public revenue, at least with the ordinary expenses; and

The organization of establishments of issue and credit, especially to favor the increase of primitive.

I further observed in His Majesty that as I could not expect the approval of such a programme from a Chamber composed in a great majority of my adversaries, I would limit myself in asking of it the simplest laws, knowing that the next elections, where the greatest liberty will prevail for all parties, will bring to me the necessary elements, which the nation will not refuse in him who in this manner promises to satisfy its deepest aspirations." The premier made the usual declaration that he, and he alone, was responsible for the organization of the government.

Senator Paulino de Souza said that immediately upon the opening of the legislature it was apparent that the João Alfredo cabinet was in difficulties, and as it was generally believed that the cabinet would soon succumb in the struggle, all were generally agreed, conservatives and liberals, as to the normal manner of solving the crisis, which appeared to be the formation of another ministry organized from the files of the party having a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. He had voluntarily offered his support and that of his followers to Sr. Correia, who was supposed to be the organizer of the new cabinet. The same support was promised Visconde do Craciero. The refusal of Sr. Correia to form a ministry had been a disappointment to him, for he had firmly expected he would be charged with its organization. He had spent hours of the night to taking notes of the occurrences in which he has interfered, not only to serve as reminiscences, but to serve as the basis of a memoir on the constitutional government of Brazil during the period of his life. These notes were shown Visconde de Vieira da Silva, who had no objections to make, after his unsuccessful attempts at an organization. These notes were read to the Senate, and tend to show that Sr. Paulino shewed all efforts to avoid the change in the dominant parties. Sr. João Alfredo, for a personal explanation, declared

he had neither indicated, nor objected to names proposed by Sr. Vieira da Silva. Any insinuation to the contrary—should it appear, and this was not to be expected—had no foundation.

In the Chamber the officers were re-elected. Sr. Ferreira Viana, late minister of empire, read the declaration made by Sr. João Alfredo in the Senate. Visconde de Ouro Preto explained that he expected nothing from the present Chamber but the budget laws. Deputy Gomes de Castro made a bitter speech and proposed a motion of want of confidence. Deputy Cesario Alvim declared that the electors of his province had sent his name five times to the Emperor in the senatorial tickets, and that two great men of the empire had conspired him to political ostracism; he would hereafter fight in the ranks of the republicans. The deputy was very severe on the new ministry. Deputy João Manoel, a priest and conservative, was also decidedly violent. Everything is convulsed, all is confusion and anarchy, all is in a terrible chaos where the dying monarchy is struggling. The change of government is not the result of a change of opinion on the part of the nation; and the reverend deputy concluded his speech by crying: "Down with the monarchy! long live the republic!" He also has gone over to the republican ranks.

Visconde de Ouro Preto was much applauded in his reply to the preceding speakers. The premier denied any undue Court influence; the minister of war had earned his post in the army by service, the minister of marine was a recognized liberal leader, and the minister of empire had been president of the Chamber and a minister with Sr. Saraiva. "If," he exclaimed, "the Brazilian monarchy possesses such countries, it is the last of monarchies, for the household is not composed of mere figure-heads, covered with rudeness, but distinguished servants of state." He refuted the objection to the selection of military and naval officers as ministers; "if there, perchance, any privilege that prohibits the choice of ministers from other classes than those of bachelors of laws, doctors in medicine, bankers and priests?" The motion of want of confidence was unnecessary, as it was inevitable, and the premier repeated that all he expected was the passage of the budget laws. Deputy Nahuelo declared that he had very little hope that the idea he had advocated—federation—would have any chance with the new government. His remarks show his intention of retiring from active political life. Deputy Gomes de Castro's motion was passed by 79 to 20 votes.

June 12 to 15.—No sessions in either Chamber.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The corner-stone of a mechanics school (*Lycée des Arts e Ofícios*) was formally laid at Campos on the 16th inst.

It cost \$2,840 to paint the Vassouras jail. The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro is growing extravagant.

There were 159 deaths from small-pox in Macaé during the month of May. This is still a very serious death rate for so small a place.

A large number of students and clerks paraded the streets of S. Paulo on the 9th, cheering for the "republic" and complimenting various republican leaders.

The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has decided that national guard officers on the retired list are not obliged to furnish themselves with uniforms.

The Campinas epidemic has not yet entirely disappeared, new cases being reported from day to day. There were still 52 cases under treatment on the 16th inst.

The regular annual epidemics of fevers and measles are reported from the upper Pará. It is a mystery how it is that there is any human being left in those regions.

The Curzio, of Campinas, says that the actual number of deaths caused by the epidemic up to the 16th inst., not including those from ordinary diseases, was 1,112.

A telegram from Victoria on the 9th announced the death of Dr. Henrique Moscoso, president of Espírito Santo, from *botritis galopante*. He was ill only two days with this terrible disease.

The liberal ticket for the vacancy in the Senate in the Rio de Janeiro delegation is composed of Srs. Eduardo da Andrade Pinto, Manuel Rodrigues Peixoto and Adolfo Bezerra de Menezes.

It is said that the first act of Gen. Canto Magalhães as president of S. Paulo was to take the revolutionaries away from the police. The lives of rioters, soldiers and criminals must not be endangered.

A man left 2,000\$ for repairing the old parish church of St. Anna de Celadus. The president of Rio de Janeiro decides that the money must be contributed to hospitals, for the old church is *now esse*. A new one is built, or being built, hence the legacy lapses.

—The sanitary state in Ceará is reported to be very bad. An epidemic of measles is now to the fore, and the people are expecting the arrival of either fever, or small-pox, almost any day.

—According to a telegram from Fortaleza on the 16th the Canaístula artesian well had reached a depth of 550 feet, in which the water had risen 335 feet. The strata had become softer and more easily perforated.

—The *Eco do Sul* of Rio Grande says that there is great need of buoys to mark the channels between that city and Porto Alegre. Many of the channels formerly marked are now indistinguishable through the disappearance of the buoys.

—On 31st December last the debt of the province of Alagoas was 416,994\$889, including a loan for 80,000\$ from a private person upon which 8 per cent. per annum was payable, and which was to be paid in three payments—6, 12 and 18 months.

—The chief of police of the province of Rio de Janeiro was authorized on the 6th to purchase an electrical machine to be employed on prisoners at the penitentiary. We were under the impression that capital punishment had been abolished in Brazil.

—*O País* on the 10th publishes an extract from a Matto Grosso paper in which it is stated that the president of the municipal chamber of Cornuí had been indicted for having embezzled 70,000\$ belonging to a commercial house of which he was manager. The vice-president is also under legal process charged with seriously wounding another citizen.

It is highly pleasing to note that the faculty and students of the Bahia medical school, with the laudable desire in avoid further conflict, held a "permanent session" on the 15th and resolved to petition the Emperor to stop the further progress of the Comte d'Eu. It does not seem to have occurred to this learned body that a suspension of Silva Jardim's journey might accomplish the same desirable result.

—The plans and estimates for the drainage of Juiz de Fora were presented to the citizens' commission on the 11th inst. We regret to note that the residents of that city now propose to present the project to the provincial assembly and ask for an appropriation to carry out the works. Why can not the people of Juiz de Fora execute this enterprise, which is purely local in character, at their own cost and on their own responsibility?

—An importer at S. Paulo named Otto Schloenbach writes in the *Diário Popular* of the 10th inst. complaining of thefts in merchandise. In a recent importation of beer, which came by the German steamer *Montevideo*, it was verified that the boxes, which should have contained 48 bottles each, were all 5 in 11 bottles short. This, however, is nothing new. There is probably not an importer in Brazil who has not the same complaint to make. On the steamer, in the custom house and even in the open streets these thefts are going on without the slightest efforts at repression from the authorities.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Mail advices from Rio Grande state that a company has been organized in London for the construction of railway from Pelotas to S. Lourenço.

—A telegram from Paulí on the 10th inst. says that the cost per kilometre of the Alabága line has been fixed at 26,000\$, and the guaranteed capital at 2,672,800\$.

—A party of engineers from the Mogiana company arrived at the capital of Goiás on the 24th ult. being engaged in a reconnaissance for an extension of company's line.

—A decree dated on the 31st May grants a privilege for 80 years and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on a cost not to exceed 30,000\$ per kilometre to the Barão de Araripea railway, Rio de Janeiro, for its extension to a junction with the Leopoldina line.

—An idea to prevent the annoyance of dust on railway carriages was proposed at a recent meeting of the Polytechnic institute here. Dr. Tisserand proposes to introduce air from in front of the locomotive into the cars and expel it through the ventilators, in this manner avoiding the entry of dust from the road.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro company was held on the 9th inst., at which a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The sums of 22,789\$384, 39,994\$400 and 4,443\$000 were carried respectively to the sinking funds for redemption of debt due shareholders, on the loan raised in London, and for the general reserve fund.

—The Southern Brazilian company, which is operating the line from Rio Grande to Bagé, has recently sent a circular to Germany giving detailed information in regard to the lands situated within its zone and calling attention to their advantages for colonists. This is perhaps the very best way to go about it. The line wishes more traffic, and as this can be produced only through increased population and production, the company very wisely seeks to have the unoccupied lands within its zone settled by industrious colonists.

—By a decree of the 31st ult. the Sorocabana company is granted two months more for the presentation of surveys for the extension from Botucatu to Santa Cruz do Rio Fardo.

—The government has resolved to have the surveys made at once for the extension of the Ouro Preto branch of the Dom Pedro II line from that city to Itabira, passing through Mariana and Santa Barbara.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The May receipts of the Rosario custom house amounted to \$641,811.

—The provincial authorities of Buenos Ayres are preparing to take a census of the province.

—Seventeen proposals have been received for the construction of the new port works at Montevideo.

—A model lazaretto is spoken of for Flores Island, but we see no mention of model quarantine officials.

—The cases of *beri-beri* on the Brazilian man-of-war *Bahia* at Montevideo are said not to be of an epidemic character.

—A national company in Uruguay is proposing to introduce 10,000 German immigrants into that country.

—There were 20,889 immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires in May, making a total of 106,018 since 1st January.

—The Paraguayan legislature has adopted the Argentine civil code, the revised edition of 1887 (F. Lajmane, Buenos Aires) being designated.

—The vital statistics of the city of Montevideo for May show a record of 610 births (of which 53 were illegitimate), 411 marriages and 414 deaths.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the department of Cerro Largo, Uruguay, which is said to have been introduced by immigrants crossing into the republic from Rio Grande.

—A Membrilla telegram of the 31st ult. says that the professors in the national college and normal schools of that province have not been paid in four months. Another indication of Argentine progress!

—The new civil marriage act in the Argentine Republic has been made extremely obstructive by requiring the presentation of the certificates of birth, which for immigrants and foreign residents is either difficult, or impossible. One couple recently had to go to Paraguay to get the ceremony performed.

—The Uruguayan youth is getting to be something dangerous. The *Independent* relates that one was recently spoken to by a police officer on a tram-car for using bad language, whereupon the young scamp drew a revolver and fired twice at the officer, one of the bullets lodging in his pocket book. There is only one way to tame these young desperadoes, hang them for murder and flog them publicly for these brutal assaults.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Royal Mail packet *Zagros* brought out 245 immigrants from Vigo and Líshon.

—The Academy of Fine Arts has bought a picture of Francescolli di Rimini (niminy-piminy) for 5,000\$.

—It would appear from the columns of the *Journal* during the last few days that the Brazilian propaganda has been resumed in Italy.

—The sessions on the 10th at the Senate and Chamber were funeral to an extreme. It is a bad omen when a new government is thus received.

—The *Notícias* of the 11th says two negroes were arrested on the morning of that day for raving for the republic and distributing republican circulars.

—The minister of agriculture has conceded six months more to Mr. Anthony Taaffe for the establishment of two nuclei of immigrants on certain lands in Paraná.

—The naval museum has recently received a valuable contribution. It is a hammer that has been in use in Pernambuco, at the navy yard there, since 1837.

—If these pictures in the *Gazeta de Notícias* resemble the present cabinet ministers they are a hard-looking crew, and a change of ministry must be insisted upon.

—A tolerably calm contemplation of the local press forces upon us the belief that the Rua do Ouvidor is the north of Brazil and the *Diário de Notícias* its heart.

—There are still some hopes for Brazil. A Lisbon telegram of the 12th says that the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies had voted to abolish the export duties on wine, from which it may be inferred that somewhere in the next century Brazil will do the same thing for some one of her products.

—Sr. Pedro Sudré has been appointed Brazilian consul at Cayenne.

—According to a local colleague Sr. Anthony had no reason to complain of his celebration.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* on the 12th says the Italian colony here is to give a gold pen to Sr. Socayava.

—If we read our esteemed colleague, *L'Étoile du Sud*, correctly, the advice given the Brazilian nation is worthy of acceptance. Plant coffee, and do not bother yourselves about politics and manufactures.

—The French steamer *Bourgogne* added 178 immigrants to the population of the country, of which 169 were Turks. The latter may be expected to contribute very largely to the future development of the country.

—An importer, whose patience has at last given out, writes to the *Jornal* of the 15th complaining of the delays in landing merchandise at the custom house. He says that goods from the *La Plata*, which arrived on the 31st ult., have not yet been landed.

—Visconde de Figueiredo is expected here on the 23rd inst. Sr. Manuel Salgado Zenha who has been directing the Banco Internacional during the Visconde's absence, will leave for Europe early in July, probably on the 10th by the French steamer.

—On the 8th the inspector of the marine arsenal here sent in his resignation. On the 10th the minister informs him "that on the first opportunity the resignation would be proposed and he had every assurance of its acceptance." Quite according to correct ideas this.

—The *Jornal* on the 11th hears that Dr. Joaquim José da Costa de Melo e Almeida is to be given a commission to examine and copy documents in the Tower of Tombo, Portugal. With so many names it is not wonderful they call the man a commission.

—"Notwithstanding the hard things sometimes said of mothers-in-law, they are frequently very estimable persons, and not infrequently better suited to a man in point of age, than their daughters."—*London Times*. Perhaps the *Gazeta de Notícias* will ponder over this extract.

—The minister of empire has decided to establish a laboratory at Santa Cruz where aerial powder (*poesia do ar*) and meteoric water may be microscopically examined. We were always under the impression that aerial powder and meteoric water were the causes of trouble at Santa Cruz, but the local press insists that the difficulties are all due to the municipal chamber not regularly paying the men at the slaughter house there.

—For the support of charitable institutions, vice is taxed. All alcoholic liquid on which duty is paid at the custom house contributes 30 per cent. on 34\$ rs. per litre—the rest belongs to the municipality. Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tram cars pay 30\$, and the other tram companies 15\$ per vehicle, and every race, horse or mule, must pay 50\$ for each day. Lotteries and gambling houses contribute to the state and municipality respectively.

—The Conde d'Eu, accompanied by Barão de Cornuí, left on his trip to the northern ports by the *Atagoas* on the 12th. He will go as far as Manaus. By the same steamer Sr. Silva Jardim, one of the heads of the Brazilian republican party, proceeded north, and proposes to hold meetings at all the ports at which Conde d'Eu is received. The republican leader does not seem to be aware that there is something of gross impertinence in his conduct.

—The three-ton boat *Liberdade*, in which Captain Joshua Slocum, with his wife and two children, left Paraguaiá, Brazil, on June 24 last, arrived at Staten Island on Saturday evening after a voyage of over 7,000 miles. Captain Slocum says the trip on the whole was a most enjoyable one. During the long voyage many severe storms were encountered, but the little boat, he says, "weathered them all like a dauntless sea bird."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, May 13th.

—On the 12th the *Diário de Notícias* pokes some fun at the new minister of marine. Our facetious colleague says that on the preceding day the minister had been visited by: the commandants of divisions, the commandants of marine corps, the commandants of ships, the personnel of the navy yard and naval school, the naval health corporation, the paymasters, the light-house men, etc., etc. The *Diário* is unnecessarily severe. Baão do Ladrão knew all his visitors, before they called.

—Admiral Delamare, a senator and councillor of state, died in this city on the 10th. The late admiral was born in 1811, entered the navy in 1826 as a cadet and passed through all the grades of the service. He was one of the officers of the minnow sent to Naples to bring the Empress to Brazil, and accompanied the Emperor on his voyage to the United States and Europe. The late admiral was recently raised to the Brazilian nobility with the title of visconde and at the time of his death was senator from Matto Grosso.

—Rio is about frozen out. The thermometer has been around 60°, and overcoats are in greater demand than shower-baths.

—The *Diário de Notícias* on the 15th has some very sensible remarks about epidemics. Brazilians, says our colleague, do not even lock the door after the house is stolen.

—Barão de Jacaúna has been granted six months extension for bringing in foreign immigrants. It might have been 12, for it is evident that Brazilians want no more immigrants.

—The widow of the late Senator Octaviano has been granted a pension of 3,600\$ per annum. And the daughters of a deceased navy surgeon are to receive 200\$ per month from the Treasury.

—A meeting of the council of state was held on the 15th, when it was decided to grant the government the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The council refused Sr. João Alfredo what is now given Sr. Afonso Celso.

—We did not suppose that the new minister of justice would be capable of such a revenge. Sr. Alexandre d'Átri, who wanted to fight him, has been dismissed from his position as an immigrant agent in Italy.

—On September 15th there is to be a second Brazilian medical and surgical meeting when the problems of yellow fever, *beri-beri*, tooth-ache, etc., etc., are forever to be consigned to places they should never have emerged from. Let us hope there will be more harmony than at last year's meeting.

—Cerebral malaria may be considered to have attacked the public works department. About ten days ago the authorities tore up the Rua Sete de Setembro and relaid the pavement; now they have gone to work tearing up the newly-laid pavement to put in water pipes. The calling of a street-paver must be very lucrative in Rio.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 16th says that threats are made against Silva Jardim's life, and that trouble is anticipated on the arrival of the *Alagoas*. Why does not the government have the fellow arrested and sent back? He made this journey for the express purpose of exciting disturbance, and his arrest is fully warranted.

—An amusing journalistic blunder is to be credited to the *Alagoas* and *Diário de Notícias*, who published telegrams from Bahia on the morning of the 15th announcing the arrival of Silva Jardim there and a magnificent demonstration in his honor. As these journals are printed soon after midnight, and the *Alagoas* did not arrive at Bahia until 5 a. m., they were about six hours ahead of the occurrence. Later telegrams show that the agitator did not land until 10 o'clock. The *Alagoas* explains the matter by stating that the telegram referred to what was going to happen, and was mistakenly read for what had happened. Clear, but not conclusive!

—The Conde d'Eu arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 15th, being received on his landing at 8 a. m. by the officials and people with much enthusiasm. About 10 o'clock the republicans brought Silva Jardim ashore and organized a demonstration in his behalf. In a very short time a conflict ensued, in which the republicans got the worst of it. The professors and students of the medical school took part, and in gout time had their windows smashed and their precious persons bashed. Silva Jardim had to conceal himself, and soon after found his way back on board the steamer, where he remained until its departure on the following day. There were no persons killed, but many were the marks of stones and clubs as a memento of Silva Jardim's visit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The May receipts of the Parahyba custom house were 24,162\$972.

—The Banco Provincial de Minas Geraes has opened a branch in this city.

—The May receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 214,687\$564.

—The May receipts of the Fortaleza [Ceará] custom-house amounted to 101,089\$756.

—The exportation of sovereigns appears to have set in. The *Riachuelo* took away 20,000 of them.

—The Petropolitana mill has called for 10 per cent. on the new shares payable on the 21st—25th inst.

—The capital, 200,000\$, of the Comercio e Industria (coffee cleaning) company was all subscribed for.

—All the shares for the Banco Rio de Janeiro were subscribed. The capital is 1,000,000\$ in shares of 100\$.

—The total receipts of the Amazonas postoffice in April were 2,061\$365, of which 1,940\$465 were received at Manaus.

—A Ceará telegram of the 16th says the vice-president of that province has opened another credit of 300,000\$.

—*O País* on the 15th says that the S. Christovão tram company is in treaty with the same syndicate that proposes to buy the Villa Isabel company, for the sale of its lines.

[June 17th, 1889.

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily catalogues to New York, regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stock this morning 1st hands, bags.....	1,951 tons per Thomas Perry, from Cardiff
do do 2nd hands.....	9,666 " Alexander Lawrence, do
do do 3rd hands.....	2,118 " Alfredo, from Newport
do do 4th hands.....	705 " Minas, from Leith
do do 5th hands.....	1,803 " British American, from Greenwich
Shipments for United States, bags.....	do
do Europe.....	do
do State of the market.....	do
do Exchange on London, commercial.....	do
do Prices, Kergarast, per ton, kilos, expenses and freight by steamer.....	do
do Good and very fair, kilos, expenses and freight by steamer.....	do
do Stock in England, hands.....	do

WEEKLY SUMMARY.		June 16th
Shipments for United States during the week	17,000 bags	
do for Europe etc. do do	15,000 "	
Sailing clearances for the United States.....		
Steamer clearances do (a).....	25,000 "	
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere.....	17,000 "	
Freights by steamer.....	do & 50 "	
do do	do	
Steamers loading for United States.....	1	

SOCKET SANTOS this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 23,000 bags.		June 16th
Sales for United States during the week	17,000 bags	
do do do do	15,000 "	
Shipments to United States do (steam)	9,000 "	
do Europe do do	17,000 "	
Market week: Good Average.....	nominal	
Steamers loading for United States.....	1	

IMPORTS.		June 16th
The markets have been quiet. Vessels are making long passages and brokers complain that there is little to work upon. Flour has continued quiet and brokers do not change quotations, but there is a large quantity now, and near at hand, upon the arrival of which prices are likely to decline. There is nothing new in view; without receipts all quotations are more or less nominal. Kerosene is higher again, while Lead has declined under rather free receipts. There is yet a scarcity of Rosin, but brokers do not change quotations. Receipts of Indian Corn have been considerable and the market is rather lower. Cornish continues about the same position, the demand is insignificant and the stock decreases very slowly. Dealers' quotations are almost nominal and until the old fish is moved off there is, it is said, little chance for any improvement.		
Flour.—Receipts are		
D. Pedro II, from Baltimore:		
Baltimore hands.....	3,150 bbls.	
Medusa, from Trieste:		
Economy.....	4,929 "	
Sales and withdrawals are about 5,000 bbls, and stock in first hands is estimated to be		
10,000 bbls. American		
4,000 " Trieste		
23,000 bbls.		
Brokers quote as follows, viz:		
Trieste.....	145/50—151/00	
Richmond 1st 15 5/0—15 7/0		
do 2nd nominal		
Baltimore 1st 14 7/0—14 5/0		
do 2nd 13 9/0—13 7/0		
Winton & Int'l. 13 5/0—13 5/0		
China nominal		
River Plate do		
New Zealand do		
City Mills 12 5/0—14 2/0		

The demand from the south for city mills flour is said to continue on a fair scale.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts oil. Quotations are nominal at 345/00—355/00 per ton.

White Pine.—Quotations at retail are 100—105 per foot, and the market is flat. There have been no receipts.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing whatever to report.

Swedish Pine.—No receipts and the market is nominally unchanged.

Kerosene.—Receipts oil. The market has advanced and is reported firm at 5/00—6/00 per cent.

Lard.—The D. Pedro II brought 5,855 kegs from Baltimore. Lots are quoted at 360—370 per lb, and 400 is the quotation at retail. The market is reported steady at the above quotations.

Bran.—Rec'd ips of foreign oil. River Plate is still quoted at 285/00—2870 per bag and city mills at 3/00—2/800.

Rosin.—Receipts are too bbls, per Finance. There is still a scarcity in the market, but brokers continue quotations of 7/00—10/00 per lb, as to marks.

Turpentine.—Receipts oil and we may continue to quote at 40—42 per ton, per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 12,166 bags, per Cyrus, 1,000 per Portugal and 1,750 per Pichões from the River Plate. Brokers quote River Plate at 4/00—4/50, and native corn at 4/200—4/400 per bag.

Hay.—Receipts oil and quotations unchanged at 95—100 rs. per kilogramme.

Stock, 25th May, 1889:

In first hands..... tons 68

In second hands..... " 2 70

Cocoa.—The crop being much larger than usual, arrivals have been small and will not greatly increase before the end of next month. Great fear was entertained at one time that

COAL.—Receipts since last report are

1,951 tons per Thomas Perry, from Cardiff

9,747 " Argentine, do

2,118 " Alexander Lawrence, do

705 " Minas, from Leith

1,803 " British American, from Greenwich

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts oil and quotations are unchanged, viz

British 7/000—8/000, German 5/800—6/000 and French 7/00—7/500 per ton.

Rice.—The Argentine brought 4,420 bags from Hamburg.

Quotations on arrivals are unchanged at 8/00—8/700 per bag.

Codfish—Receipts are 184 packages per Finance from New York and 145 cases Norwegian per Argentina. Stock in warehouse is quoted to be 1,000 packages.

The market is supplied to the 1,000 packages.

The market is supplied to the 1,000 packages.

Dealers continue to quote 100/00—125/00, cases at 23/00—24/00 per kg.

Butchers would probably find these prices somewhat different.

SANTOS.

From Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated June 1st.

Coffee.—The tendency of the market during the month has been upward and it closed very firm with a good all round demand.

Stocks to-day 252,000 bags, of which 60,000 bags in second hands.

Our brokers return sales: 214,717 bags for the United States, 95,730 bags for Europe and 178 bags Rio and coast; total 315,534 bags.

Receipts have averaged 7,194 bags per diem, against 2,442 in 1888 and 6,277 in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 2,615,380 bags, against 1,063,913 in 1888 and 2,455,973 in 1887.

BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated June 7th.

SUGAR.—In strong demand, especially for home consumption. At the beginning of this fortnight about 5,000 bags, Aracaju, No 7 have been sold for export at 18/- per kilo to Brazil. But since then prices have advanced and about 3,000 bags, regular bags, have changed hands for home consumption at 18/-10—18/-10 per kg. kilos, market closing very firm. The cargo per Ezra now loading here has been sold off at 17/- per cwt, freight included to Montreal. Stock on the spot insignificant, but about 10,000 bags are still to arrive from Pernambuco and Aracaju.

COCOA.—Market has ruled with downward tendency. The transaction amount to about 5,000 bags at 3/813, 3/815 and 3/816 per 15 kilos.

Stocks about 2,600 bags.

Coffee.—No transactions have taken place in consequence of the high pretensions of dealers. We quote nominally at 5/147 per kg. kilos, for Maranhão and 5/50 for Minas.

Stocks about 15,000 bags.

HIDES.—Quiet but steady. The sales during the fortnight consist of 3,000 dry and 3,000 dry-salted at 32/- per kg. the former and 30/-31/- the latter. Stock about 12,000 bags.

PIANAS.—In strong demand and prices regular. About 6,000 have been sold at 3/800—3/800 for fat and at 3/800—3/800 per 15 kilos, for good quality. Butters regular and about 200 tons, for which higher prices are asked.

ROSEWOOD.—A small parcel of about 10 tons superior wood has been disposed of at 3/800 per 15 kilos.

TOBACCO.—Commodities neglected and shipments are on account of dealers. Stocks about 28,000 bags.

PERNAMBUCO.

From Messrs. Henry Forster & Co's Market Report, dated May 17th.

SUGAR.—Since our last of 16th April 51,412 bags sugar have come in, chiefly whites. Prices advanced rapidly and 260—300 tons were purchased at 18/-10—18/-10 over our last quotations. Present stock consists of low grades, about 300 tons, for which 17/-10—17/-10 is asked, and 300 tons regular graded, with 215—220 for the south.

Rain is much needed in this and the neighboring provinces, crops of cereals and cane have already suffered considerably.

Total entries to 14th inst. inclusive, 1,675,218 bags, against 2,101,101 bags last year, or a decrease of 176,864 bags.

Total shipments to date:

Crop..... 1,888,891 1887-88

United States..... tons 37,828 63/38

Canada..... " 14,700 53/30

U. Kingdom..... " 15,258 45/22

tons 70,836 115/34

PARA*.

From Messrs. Singlehurst, Brooklehurst & Co, write under date of May 25th.

Rubber.—The improved tone which since a short time has manifested itself at the consuming markets, has continued to exercise its beneficial influence on prices here, the same closing firm for Islands Rubber at 28/00 per kg. for fine and 17/00 for coarse. Up river rubber being worth 10/- less per kg. more. To some extent this improvement is due to the growing conviction that this year's crop will not be so large as many consumers were led to believe and although it will exceed that of 1877-88, we do not think the surplus will reach 2% a moderate percentage indeed, considering the ever-increasing consumption of this article. Shippers would at this moment not hesitate to operate on a large scale, but as the crop is drawing to an end, entries have fallen off considerably and are not sufficient to satisfy the existing demand.

Stocks on 30th April, 1889..... tons 636

Entries since then to date..... " 45/

tons 1,101

Stocks on 30th April, 1889..... tons 636

Entries since then to date..... " 45/

tons 1,037

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Stocks on 30th April, 1889..... tons 636

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STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

June 15th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
381,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apaches.....	200\$—1,000\$	98\$—100\$	—
119,600	do	4	do	1,000\$	—	—
79,500	Aug.—Oct.	5	Gold Bond.....	1,000	1,100	1,100
35,829,000	Quarterly	4½	City of Rio... City of Rio, 1890	1,000	1,000	1,000—1,000
105,200						—

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Produces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
—			Amazonas	—		
4,549,200	Jan.—July	6-7	Bahia	—	82 1/2	—
—			Ceará	—	—	
9,06,300	—	—	Espírito Santo	—	—	
30,800	—	7	Goyaz	—	—	
1,023,800	—	5-6	Maranhão	—	—	
199,000	Jan.—July	5-6	María Goss.	—	—	
5,846,000	Jan.—July	6-8	María Gomes	1,000,000\$	100 1/2	—
1,390,000	—	—	Minas Geraes	1,000	—	
773,820	—	—	Pará	—	—	
739,600	Jan.—July	8	Pernambuco	—	—	
7,881,200	Jan.—July	5-7	Piauí	—	102 1/2	—
174,000	—	—	Rio de Janeiro	—	—	
8,600,000	Jan.—July	6-10	Rio Grande do Norte	200\$—500\$	98 1/2	—
27,800	—	—	Rio Grande do Sul	—	—	
3,366,822	Jan.—July	6	Santa Catharina	—	98 1/2	—
739,200	—	—	S. Paulo	—	—	
1,553,000	Jan.—July	6-7	São Paulo	—	100\$	—
200,000	—	—	Sergipe	—	95 4/5	—
734,488	—	6-7	São Paulo	—	—	

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
744,900\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	980 ₀	77 1/2 - 80 5/8
6,947,509	July - Sept.	5	Colombia Real do Brasil	100	78	75 - 78
7,350,000	Aug. - Oct.	5	Colombia Real do Brasil	100	85 ^{1/2} 000	85 1/2 - 86 1/2
5,350,500	May - Nov.	6	Uruguay Real de S. Fran ^c o	100 ^{1/2}	92 ^{1/2} 0	92 1/2 - 93 1/2
			Puebla	100	66	65 1/2 - 66 1/2

DEBENTURES

Present amount	Interval payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS.						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov	8	Braguimina.....	200\$	185\$	170\$—200—195\$100
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Companhia e Carnaúba.....	200	195	—
1,000,000	July	6 1/2	Jaz de Pórtug e Paua.....	200	170	—
15,100,000	Apr.—Oct	6 1/2	Lagoa Verde.....	200	180	150—500
3,049,010	do	5—6	do gold.....	£50	510	—
1,900,000	Jan.—July	7	Maracá.....	100	90	85
4,100,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
1,000,000	do	7	Rei da Minas.....	100	95	90
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug	8	S. Isidro do Rio Poco.....	200	—	—
£1,700,000	Jan.—July	6	do gold.....	£50	470	—
6,678,270	Mar.—Aug	6	Sorocabana.....	100	81	80
£18,1600	Apr.—Oct	6	do gold.....	£50	455	84 1/2—85 3/4
850,000	Feb.—Aug	7	União Valeciana.....	200	—	—
TRAMWAYS.						
432,886	Jan.—July	6	Caixas Urbanos.....	500	490	—
1,125,200	do	7	do.....	100	105	100
£56,220	Feb.—Aug	7	Nitrocity.....	£50	—	—
307,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Perespolino.....	200	92	90
255,000	Jan.—July	8	S. Paulo and S. Anchi.....	200	195	195
SHIPPING.						
1,377,300	May—Nov	8	Ferry.....	100	103	100
225,000	Jan.—July	8 1/2	Panatlâo.....	900	200	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.						
MILLS.						
500,000	Feb.—Aug	7	Braçul.....	100	85	80
784,000	Apr.—Oct	8 1/2	Puerto.....	200	180	170
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã.....	200	195	195
200,000	Mar.—Sept	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	180	—
MINES.						
1,000,000	Jan.—July	8	Berberry.....	200	—	—
400,000	May—Nov	7	Bon Fin.....	200	—	—
1,000,000	Apr.—Oct	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	193	180 0—0—
753,200	do	7 1/2	Carneiro Industrial.....	200	190	180
600,000	do	7	Industrial Minas.....	200	195	185
300,000	May—Nov	8	Pão Grande.....	200	195	185
2,000,000	Apr.—Oct	8	Petropolitana.....	200	190	180—190 000
334,000	do	7	Kirk.....	200	190	180—200 000
£6,000,000	June—Dec.	8	S. José.....	£50	95	90
226,000	Mar.—Sept	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	100	—
MINES [Kg gold].						
200,000	Apr.—Oct	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold].....	100	85	80
MISCELLANEOUS.						
3,94,800	Apr.—Oct	8	Candelária [church].....	200	210	—
£200,000	do	7 1/2	Cunatára e Fazgold.....	£50	450	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Elevador e Faz de Chumá.....	100	95	90
15,000	May—Nov	8	Fazenda Pau-Brasil.....	200	195	195
2,500,000	May—Nov	6	Lavoura 1st e Ocio.....	£50	—	—
100,000	Jan.—July	6	Melhoramento U. de Nicléi.....	200	195	195
431,700	Apr.—Oct	8	Oleos de Vila Nova.....	200	200	—
TELEGRAPHIC.						
100,000	do	8	União Telephonica.....	100	70	65

INSURANCE

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation	
4,000,000\$	200,100\$	16,173\$	Allianca.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	20\$	400,000		
35,000,000	75,407	234,707	Argos Fluminense.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	250	450,000		
210,000	15,861	15,861	Atakia.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	10	12,000 147 50	
3,000,000,010	200,100	7,939	Bonançoa.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	20	20,000		
2,000,000	200,100	200,100	Brasileiro.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	20	34,000		
5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	Fidelidade.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	25	105,000		
5,500,000	5,500,000	250,100	Gananciá.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	100	140,000		
100,000,000	100,000,000	250,100	Genial.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	20	42,000		
100,000,000	100,000,000	400,000	Intendência.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	20	22,000		
100,000,000	100,000,000	348,400	Itaú.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	100	520,000		
100,000,000	100,000,000	81,839	Lothar.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	100	500,000		
100,000,000	100,000,000	201,000	29,620,2	Nova Permanente.....	1\$000—Jan. 89	20	20,000	
500,000,000	500,000,000	735,001	169,000	Previlegiada.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	60	44,000	
100,000,000	100,000,000	201,000	9,617	Prudência.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	20	17,000 145 00
100,000,000	100,000,000	210,000	10,131	Porto Alegre.....	2\$000—Jan. 89	20	24,000	
100,000,000	100,000,000	210,000	Urso Com. dos Varejistas	2\$000—Jan. 89	20	24,000		

BANKS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
4,000,000\$	\$100,000\$	30,477\$	RIO DE JANEIRO	95\$000-Jan 89	200\$	185\$000	—
4,400,000	1,115,000		Brazilian	—	—	—	—
33,900,000	3,000,000	7,042,415	Brazil	8 000-Jan 89	260	261 000	260 000—262 000
5,000,000	368,590	1,335	Cia. Comercial	2 000-Jan 89	100	—	—
20,000,000	2,000,000	537,937	Comercial do Rio de Janeiro	10 000-Jan 89	200	325 000	250 000—254 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	1,138,000	Companhia	9 000-Jan 89	49	52 500	57 000—53 000
20,000,000	10,320,540	1,278,582	Companhia Real do Brasil	5 000-Jan 89	160	160 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	750,000	Delcrelere	12 000-Jan 89	200	238 000	235 000
6,000,000	6,000,000	7,470,000	Dunlop, Limited	4 000-Jan 89	100	125 000	125 000
20,000,000	14,056,150	316,000	Intercorp. e Mercantil	6 000-Jan 89	200	170 000	166 000—172 000
6,120,000	6,120,000	—	Intercorp. e Mercantil	17 000-Jan 89	200	273 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Landau & Brazilian, Limited	2 000-Jan 89	100	143 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Mercantil das Varegistas	—	—	75 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	3,230	Metropolitano	2 000-Jan 89	100	116 000	115 000—117 000
1,100,000	1,100,000	155,600	Padrao	6 000-Jan 89	200	60 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,613,000	Rio de Janeiro	10 000-Jan 89	200	300 000	300 000—320 000
4,100,000	4,100,000	1,545,000	Rio da Hypocrenio	2 000-Apr 89	200	300 000	—
		75,155	União de Credito	2 000-Apr 89	80	80 000	—
PROVINCIAL							
5,000,000\$	7,000,000	9,997,85	Commercial, S. Paulo	3 000-Jan 89	80	75 000	—
5,100,000	7,000,000	16,707,10	Cleto Real do	3 000-Jan 89	50	60 000	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	8,797,714	Ilha 2 series	3 000-Jan 89	10	11 000	10 500—11 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Mercantil, Santos	2 050-Jan 89	90	—	—
500,000	341,785	975,55	Papuda, S. Paulo	10 000-Jan 89	200	210 000	—
1,000,000	996,000	6,040	Terceiro, Minas	6 000-Jan 89	35	32 000	—

RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,31,000,000\$	—	Bahia and Minas	—	200\$	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	18,000\$	Banho de Aracunha	—	500\$	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	1,1612	Banho de Aracunha	48\$	Feb. 80	130\$	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	17,556	Baptista Santo & Camavela	5	Jan. 80	200	135 000
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Ilha do Pota and Pian.	5	Jan. 80	125	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	101,250	Lagoa das	100\$	Jan. 80	125	—
—	—	—	x sub-subs.	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	Sobradinho	90\$	Jan. 80	140	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	Macabu and Cachoeira	90\$	Jan. 80	200	—
200,000	—	—	Maricá	5	Jan. 80	80\$	85 000 - 92 000
4,570,000	3,199,200	51,888	Oeste de Minas	6	June Aug. 88	200	90 000
—	—	—	2 series	7 th	Jan. 80	20	—
8 000,000	7,550,300	64,112	Rio das Flores	6	June May 80	200	—
10,000,000	1,172,400	474	S. Isidro do Rio Pinto	7	June May 81	100	100 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	4,184	S. Paulo and Rio	7	June Jan. 80	200	600
—	—	—	x sub-subs.	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Sapucaia	—	—	48 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Sorocaba	6	June Mar. 80	200	220 000
—	—	—	do x sub-subs.	—	—	—	—
7,500,000	7,500,000	—	do prolongation	7	June Mar. 80	40	205 000
1,500,000	1,500,000	49,181	União-Valencia	65%	Feb. 80	900	47 500 - 49 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	Viação Central do Brasil	—	—	80 000	—

TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
5,400,000	5,100,000	100,000	Caris Urbanas	5 francs - Apr. 80	200	248 francs	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Julian Botanico	3 francs - Apr. 80	200	132 000	—
300,000	210,000	—	Longanizas, and tunnel	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Numerario	5 francs - Apr. 80	200	244 000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	81 136	Peruano-Brasilero	4 francs - Apr. 80	200	60 000	—
7,200,000	6,000,000	55,000	Porto Alegre	4 francs - Mar. 80	200	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	597,899	S. Christovao	1.5 francs - Jan. 80	200	278 francs	280 000
2,500,000	2,300,000	21,902	Villa Isabel	4 francs - Jan. 80	200	270 francs	—

SHIPPING.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000	600,000	—	Amorim Steamer Navigation	—	—	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	Bonifacio do Noronha Co.	1 franc - June 80	612 104	100 000	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	—	National do Navegacao	—	—	—	—
720,000	511,000	—	Pontifical	2 francs - July 80	200	45 000	340 000
673,400	673,400	—	S. Joao do Rio and Limpio	4 francs - Sept. 80	200	50 000	275 000

MULLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companhia	Dividend fund	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,400,000	2,400,000	122,539	Aliança	19 475	Jan. 89	200	—
650,000	—	—	Berlherth	—	—	210	—
400,000	300,000	—	Bom Fim	—	200	189 100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	26,377	Brazilianus	5 000	Jan. 89	200	235 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,904	Confiança Industrial	12 000	Jan. 89	200	940 000
600,000	600,000	—	D. Isidro	—	200	—	—
2,500,000	—	750,000	Edifício Mauá	—	200	—	—
400,000	400,000	—	Edipolitônica	12 000	Jan. 89	200	160 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	235,515	Prógresso Ind. da Brazil	8 000	Feb. 89	200	175 000
3,000,000	600,000	—	Kirk	—	200	—	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	65,117	S. J. S. S. e São Paulo	14 000	July 88	200	220 000
350,000	300,000	778	S. L. L.	9 000	Jan. 89	200	—
350,000	350,000	531,000	S. L. Pedro	—	200	—	—
700,000	700,000	—	S. L. Pedro	7 500	Apr. 89	200	200 000
850,000	600 000	26,145	S. Pedro de Alcantara	—	200	270 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Contributions	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	—	Associação Comercial de Cariacica e Ilheus	8 7/8 Jan. 81	500 \$	180,000	180,000
75,500,000	75,500,000	45,754,80	Companhia de Alimentação e Bebidas	8 7/8 Jan. 80	125 \$	125,000	125,000
200,000,000	200,000,000	—	Companhia Industrial	3 000 Jan. 89	4/4	40,000	—
150,000,000	150,000,000	—	Companhia Industrial	—	—	—	—
10,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	200,000,000	D. Pedro II	3 000 Jun. 88	2/4	105,000	—
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	—	Elevador e Fábrica de Chimbal	—	—	—	—
1,350,000,000	30,000,000	—	Fábrica de Papéis e Papelaria	—	—	—	—
31,600,000	31,600,000	167,135	Fábrica de Biscoitos	—	—	—	—
7,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	—	Flora e Fauna do Maracanã	5 500 Feb. 80	200	35,900	35,900
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	—	Flora e Fauna do Maracanã	—	100	—	—
229,000,000	229,000,000	—	Indústria Metalúrgica (Kirkape)	4 400 Feb. 80	200	—	—
2,610,000,000	2,000,000,000	500,000	Lavorina, Ind. e Com.	9 000 Jan. 80	50	—	—
4,000,000,000	500,000,000	—	Mellinstruments U. de Nielch	—	200	—	—
400,000,000	55,000,000	—	—	—	200	—	—
400,000,000	55,000,000	—	—	—	200	—	—
7,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	235,400	Diário Vila Nova	5 000 Feb. 80	200	—	—
11,000,000,000	300,000,000	—	Passaré, Agric. e Industrial	3 000 Aug. 88	800	57,000	57,000
650,000,000	479,000,000	—	Passaré, Agric. e Industrial	—	60	—	—
22,000,000,000	700,000,000	—	Refrigeradores e Congeladores	—	200	21,000	21,000
17,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	—	Sociedade Industrial do Rio	—	200	250,000	250,000
17,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	12,493	Serviços Marítimos	6 400 Mar. 80	—	265,000	265,000

